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Accurate 3D Medical Image Segmentation with Mambas

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Motivation

- Voxel-level **3D medical image segmentation** plays a crucial role in clinical applications such as surgical planning and diagnosis:

- CNNs are effective in capturing local details;
- Transformer-based models can capture global context but at high computational cost.

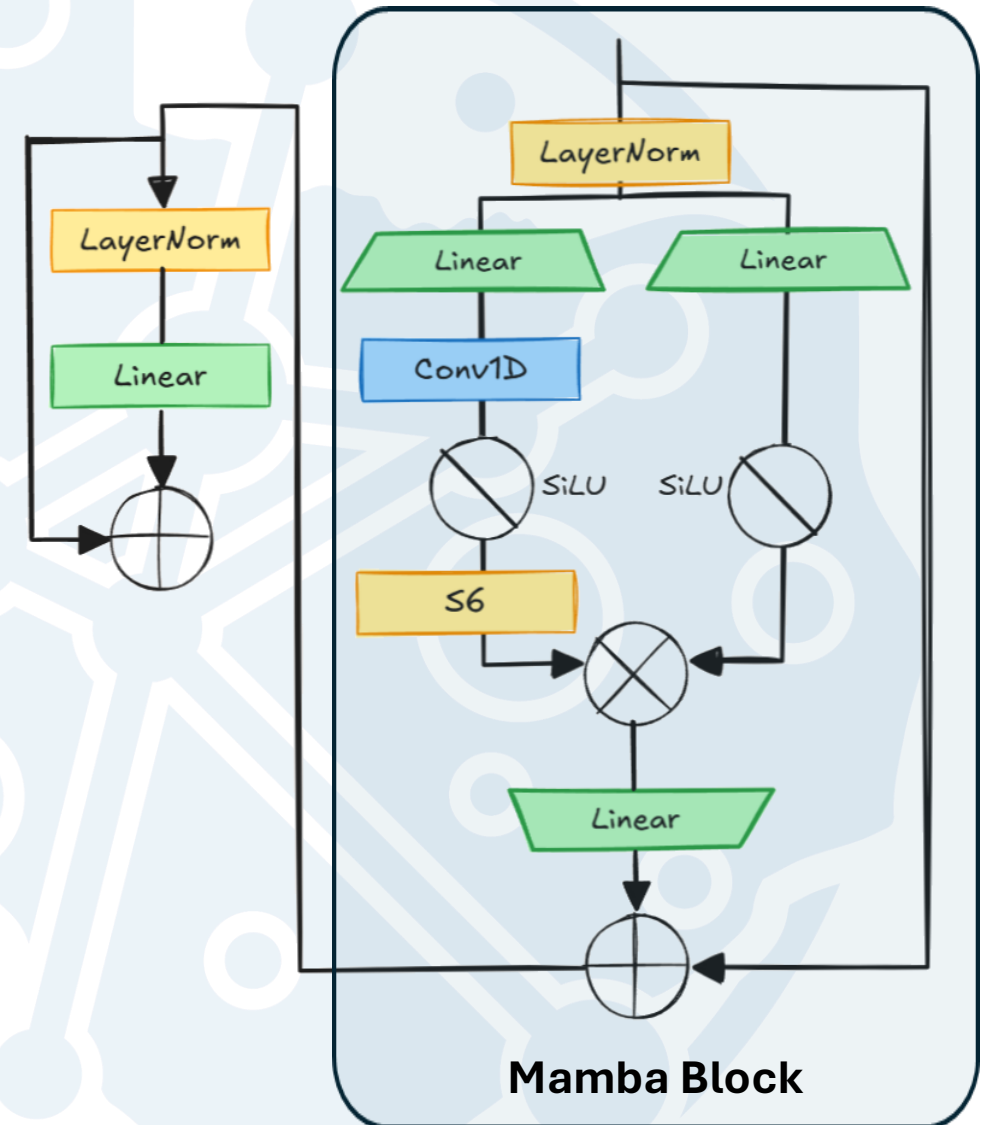
	Global Ctx.	Comp. Cost	Local Details	Perf.
CNN	✗	✓	✓	✓
Transformer	✓	✗	✗	✓
Mamba	✓	✓	✓	✓

- We **investigate the effectiveness of Mamba** which achieves long-range sequence processing with **linear complexity** while keeping voxel-level details.
- Specifically, we examined the impact of **modeling directionality** on one or more axes, since Mamba works on 1D sequences.

Mamba

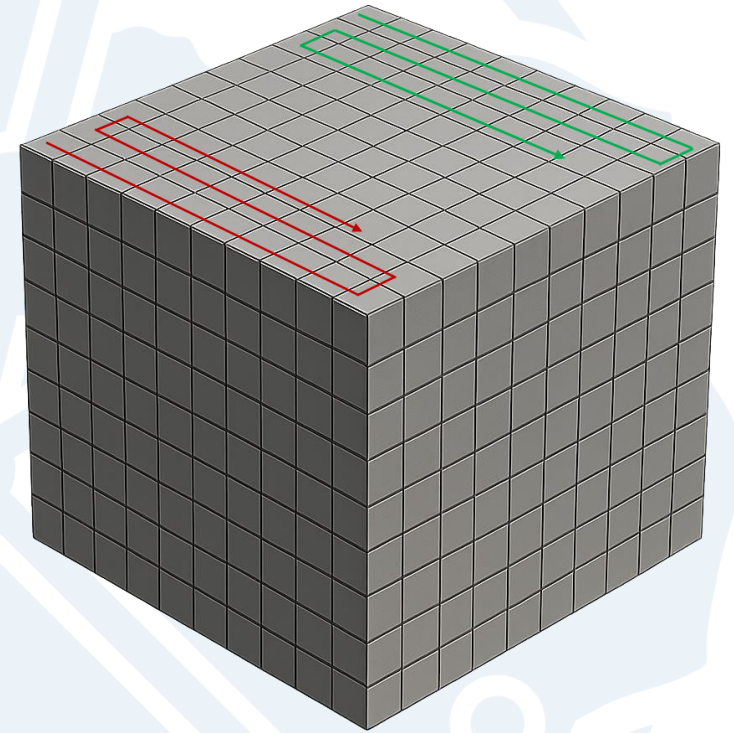
- A **linear-time sequence model** employed to represent dynamic systems by mapping inputs to latent states and outputs.
- Mamba's efficient implementation mixes **structured state space models** (SSMs) with linear projections and convolutions for sequence modeling.
- We **design a Mamba layer** including an additional LayerNorm, an MLP head, and a residual connection.

Our Mamba Layer



Limitations

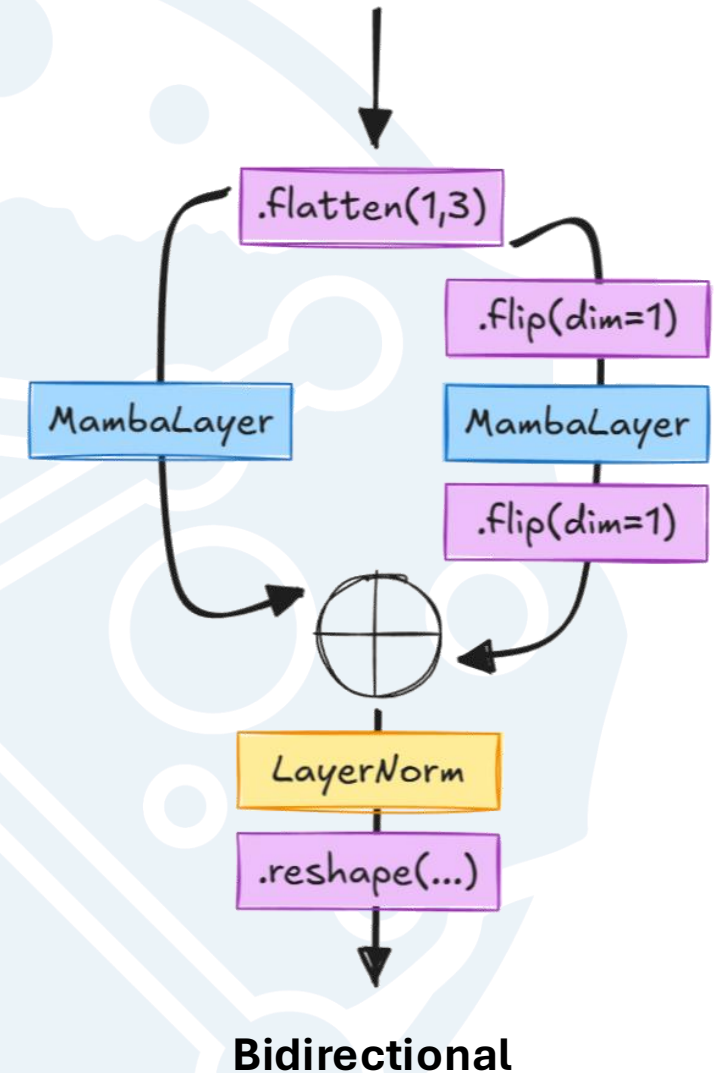
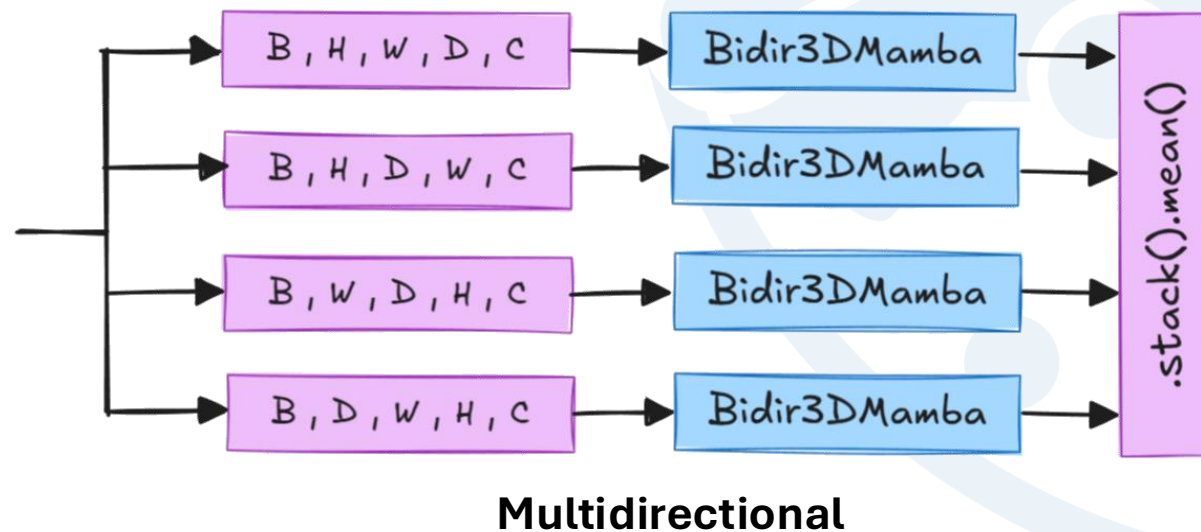
- Unfortunately, Mamba is **not permutation invariant**.
- To process 3D volumes with Mamba, **spatial dimensions are flattened into 1D** sequences, but the dilemma is: what is the best axis order?
- We experimented **3 variants**:
 - **Unidirectional**
 - **Bidirectional**
 - **Multidirectional**



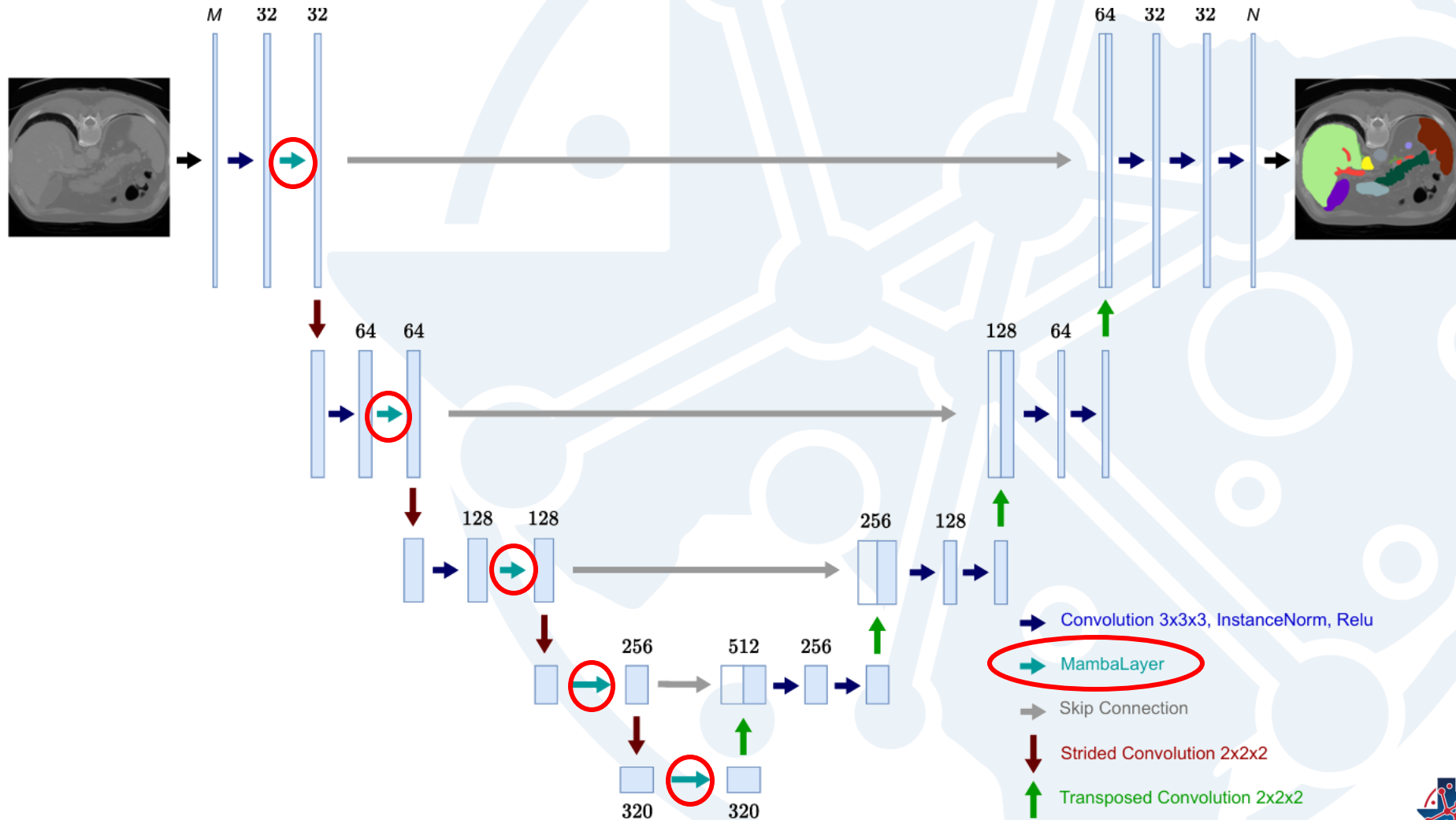
3D Volume

Bidirectional vs. Multidirectional

- **Bidirectional** processes data in both forward and backward directions, ensuring that each voxel receives context from all other voxels in at least one of the two directions.
- With **multidirectional** we propose to process multiple sequential arrangement.

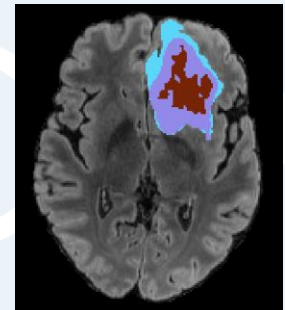
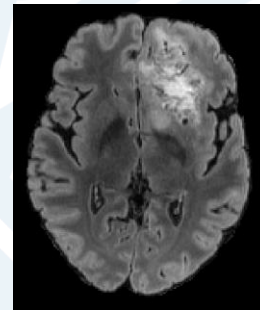
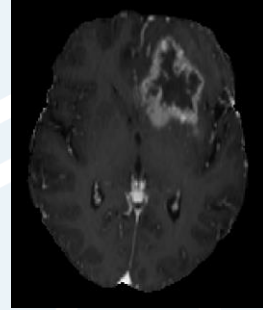
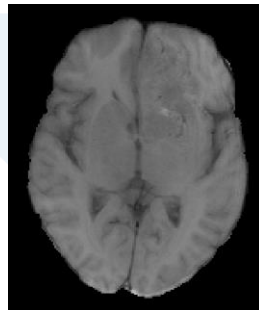
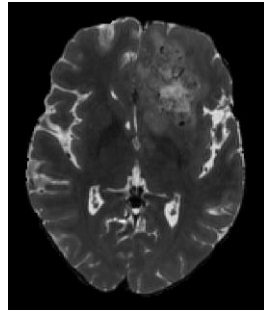


Integrating Mamba within UNet

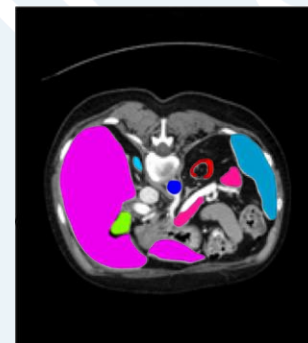
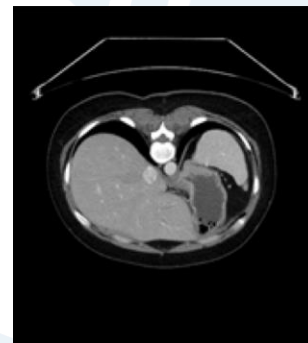
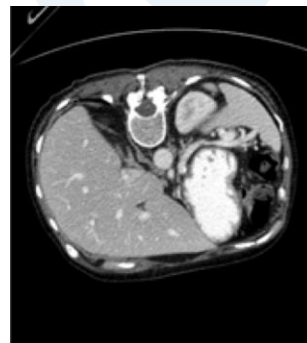


Datasets

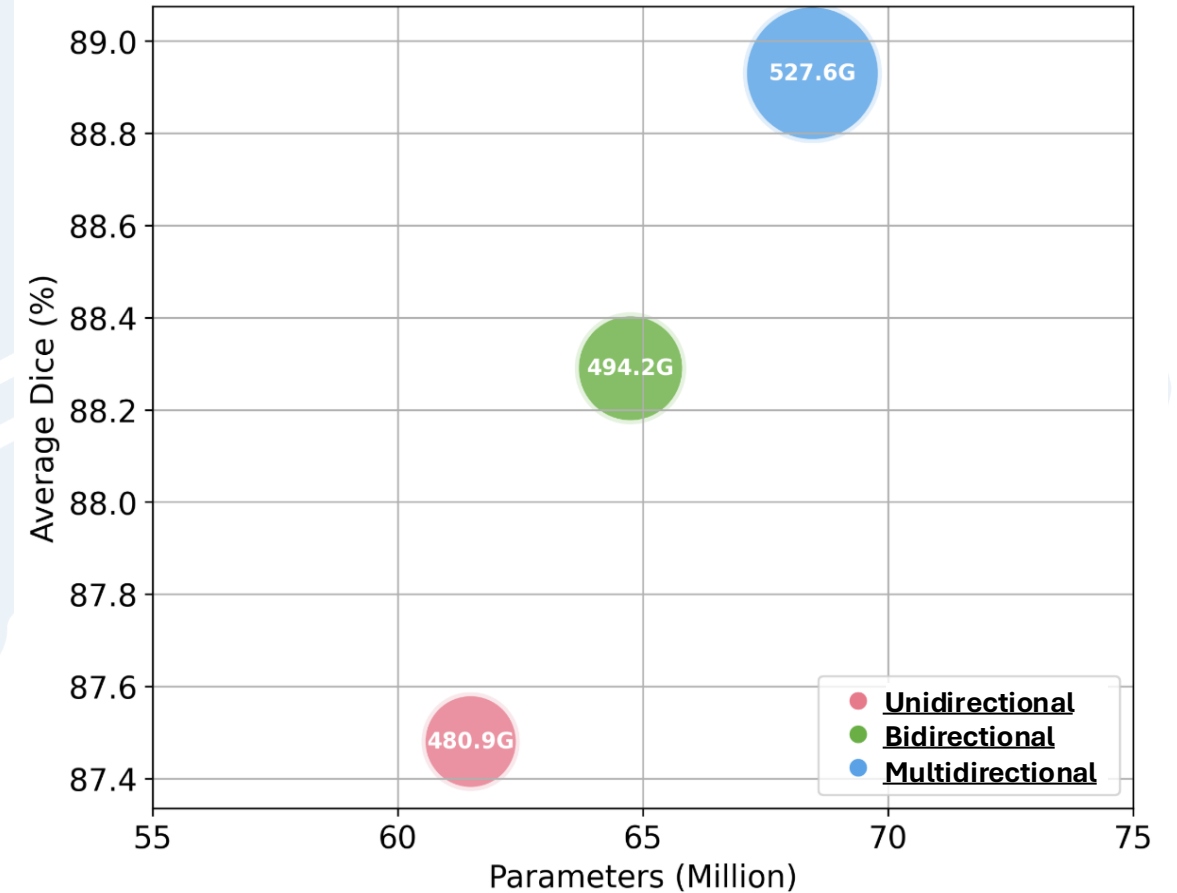
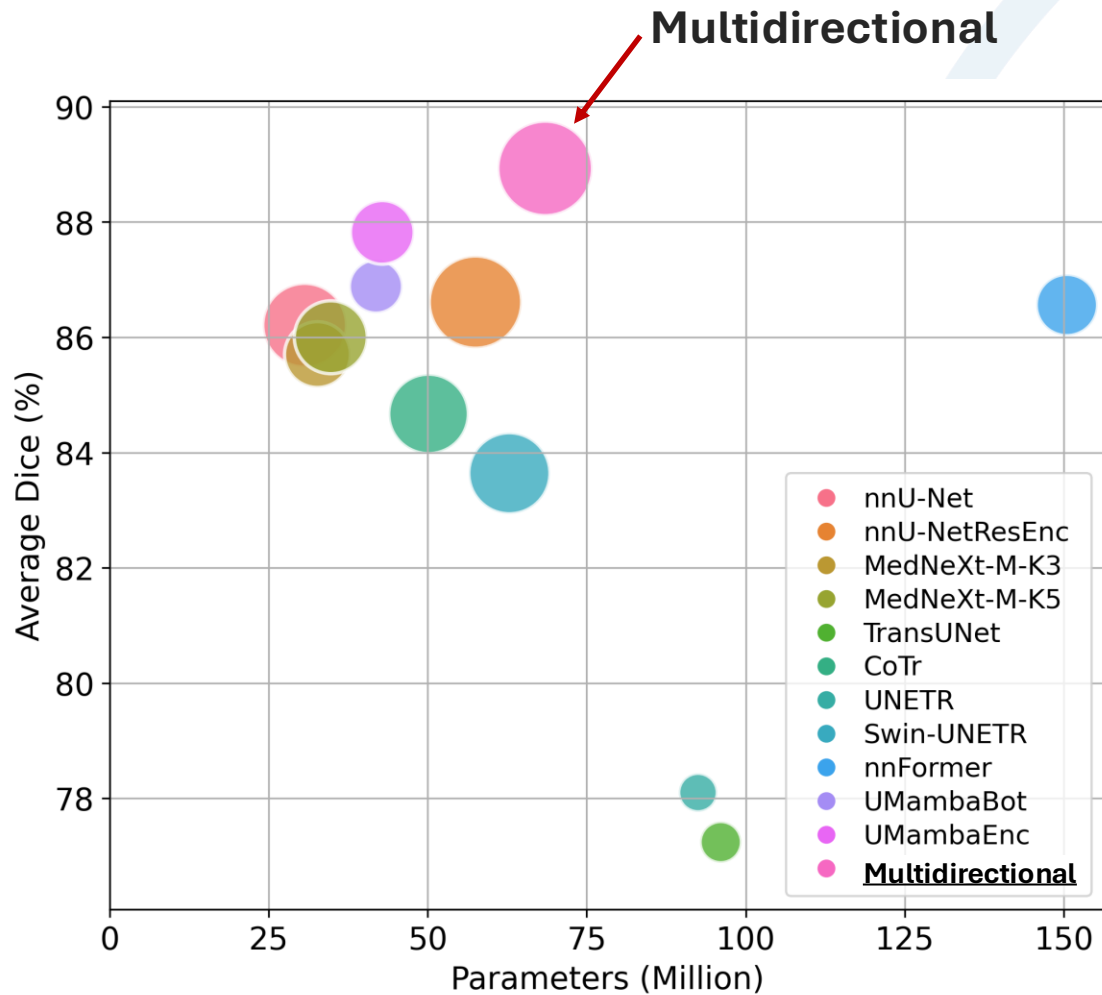
- We conducted experiments using two different well-known datasets:
 - **MSD BrainTumor** from the Medical Segmentation Decathlon



- The **Synapse Multi-organ** segmentation dataset

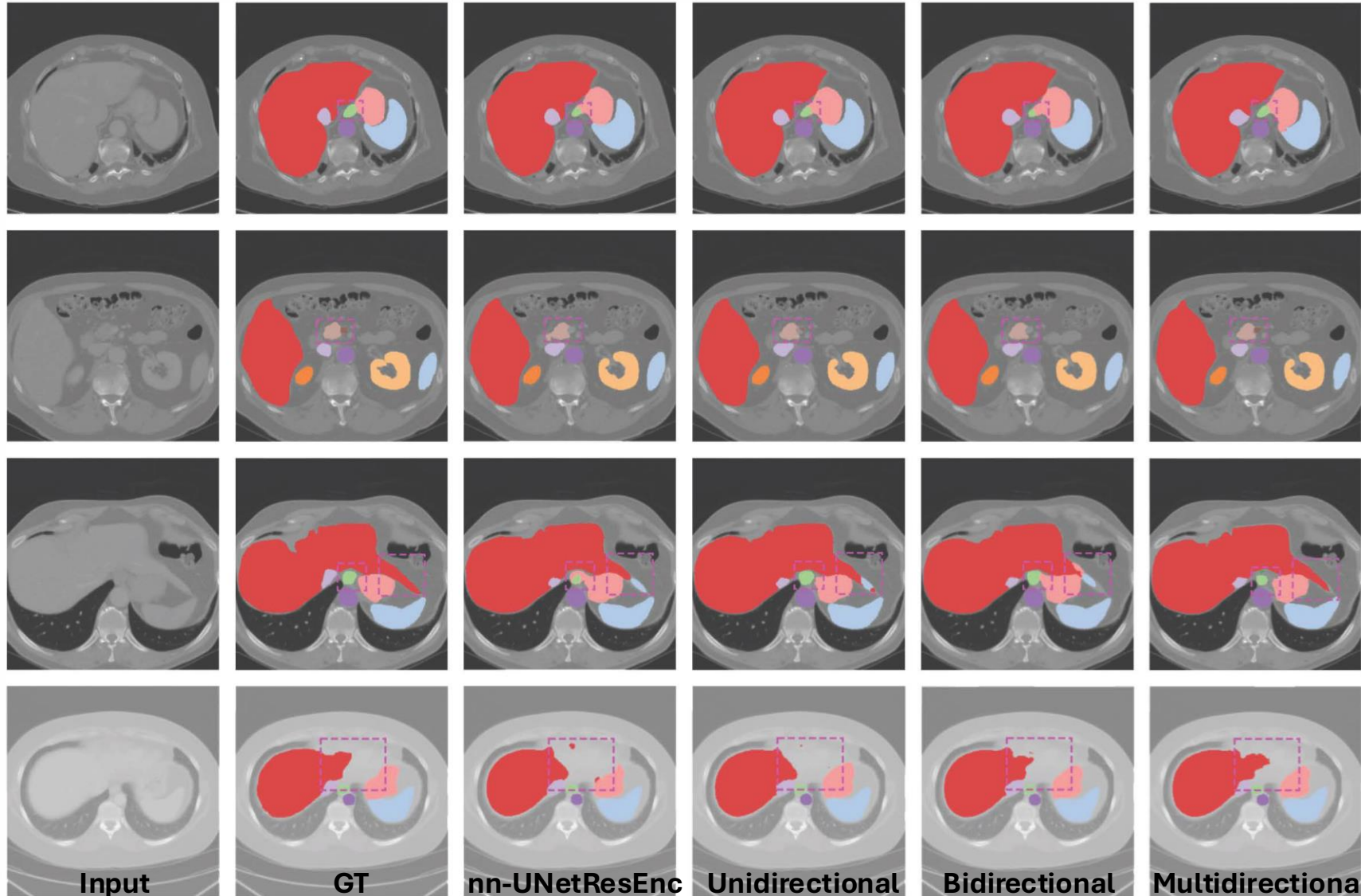


Results (Synapse)



* Circle size indicates GFLOPS.

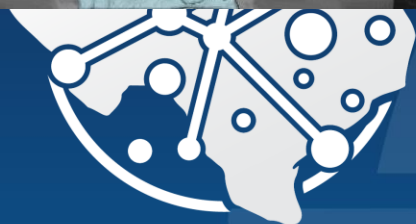
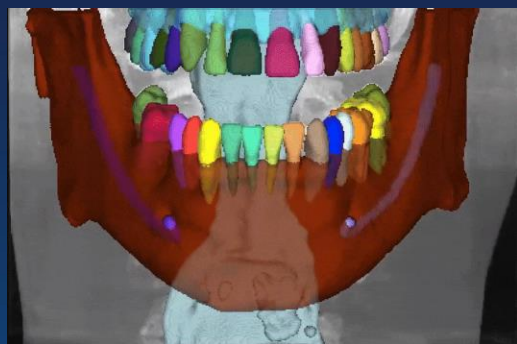
Visualization (Synapse)



- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Spleen | R. Kidney |
| Aorta | Inf. Vena Cava |
| L. Kidney | Gallbl. |
| Po. & Spl. Vein | Pancreas |
| Esoph. | Liver |
| R. Adr. Gland | L. Adr. Gland |
| Stomach | |



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Code



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